

# **National Area Based Development Programme** **(NABDP)**

00011012 (DEX)

00011020 (NEX)

00011025 (Infrastructure Rehabilitation)

00011048 (Livelihood & NSS)



Bailey Bridge in Kunda Sang, Bamyan, constructed by USAID-PRT Project under NABDP-DEX

(1<sup>st</sup> April – 30 June 2005)

## **Second-Quarter Report**

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## Abbreviation Key

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DEX	Direct Execution
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of Secretary General
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LPAC	Local Programme Appraisal Committee
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NEX	National Execution
NRVA	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
NSS	National Surveillance System
PMA	Provincial Management Advisor
PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
RRD	Rural Rehabilitation and Development Provincial Department
RurWatsan	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
SWIM	Senior Women in Management
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Service
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



## BACKGROUND OF PROGRAMME

The idea of the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) was first referred to in a speech given by President Karzai at the Tokyo Conference in January 2002. President Karzai aimed to create a more strategic, long-term approach to reconstruction and development initiatives as well as improve coordination among humanitarian, recovery and development actors.

On February 25, 2002, the government-led Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACAA) invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to take the lead role in supporting the design and management of such a rural reconstruction programme. UNDP, together with other UN and international agencies, endeavoured to assist the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to plan, manage and coordinate local and regional recovery and development efforts in selected areas through NABDP.

NABDP is implemented through two different execution modalities:

- 1) Direct Execution by UNDP (DEX) and
- 2) National Execution by MRRD (NEX).

Under the DEX programme, beginning in 2002, three projects for immediate recovery, shelter construction in Shomali Plains, and fertilizer distribution were implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Habitat, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), respectively.

Under the NEX programme, MRRD, with support from UNDP, has been executing projects to establish infrastructure and develop the capacity of the central and local government authorities to plan and manage recovery and rural livelihood projects.

Initially, NABDP was designed to focus on the ten priority areas (17 provinces)<sup>1</sup> that were severely affected by war and internal conflict, the problems of returning refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), and areas hit by natural disasters such as earthquakes.

Soon after the programme was launched, NABDP was extended to cover the entire country to respond to urgent needs in other areas. As both MRRD and NABDP have developed their programme management capacity, other programmes and projects for rural development were formulated and implemented under their framework.

**Under NABDP, the following projects are implemented:**

- **NABDP-NEX**
- IDP & Refugee Reintegration,
- Durable solutions for IDPs project (DEX)

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<sup>1</sup> These priority areas are: i) Shomali Plains; ii) Dari-Suf, Yak-aw-lang and Central Bamyan; iii) Khawajaghar-Hazarbagh; iv) Takhar-Badakshan; v) Mazar; vi) Herat-Ghor; vii) Kandahar; viii) Paktia-Paktika; ix) Eastern Nangarhar, and x) Nahreen.



- Water for IDPs/Returnees
- Rural Water & Sanitation
- NABDP-UNOPS Recovery Support Project (DEX)
- USAID-Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) Project (DEX)
- New Zealand PRT-Immediate Recovery Support Project (DEX)
- Shamalan Canal Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (DEX)



## PROJECT OVERVIEW

The NABDP NEX programme was established to assist MRRD by providing resources and technical assistance to create an enabling environment for socio-economic recovery and longer-term macro-economic development.

NABDP is the first UNDP programme in Afghanistan to be nationally executed through MRRD. In this capacity, MRRD leads the formulation of programme policies and implementation and provides the general coordination and oversight of project activities. MRRD has maintained a firm commitment to NABDP, and made the important step of steering and managing NABDP under the NEX modality.

The objective of NABDP NEX-Core Programme is to develop the capacity of the government at national and local levels to formulate and manage recovery and development strategies and programmes through a participatory process. NABDP is composed of three main components:

- (1) Immediate recovery support: Priority immediate recovery needs met in priority areas through a coordinated approach.
- (2) Capacity development: Appropriate and effective structures and systems of public administration to plan, finance and manage development interventions are in place and functional.
- (3) Macro-economic regeneration: Regional rural economic regeneration strategies formulated and implemented, which will be the main focus under Phase II of the programme.

Although the geographical focus of NABDP's recovery support has been on ten of the most vulnerable areas in the country, the scope of the activities has expanded to all provinces throughout Afghanistan.

## MAJOR ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENTS

### **NABDP National Execution Programme**

#### *Immediate Recovery Projects*

During the second quarter, NABDP continued to implement 68 sub-projects in 22 provinces under this component. The sub-projects cover a range of sector interventions, such as water supply & sanitation (e.g., water wells, hand pumps, piped systems), education (e.g., school construction), irrigation (e.g., canals/karez, dams, retaining walls), public facilities (e.g., community centres), health (construction of health clinics), and transport (e.g., roads, culvers and bridges).

Furthermore, NABDP started 17 sub-projects in 11 provinces. The total of the project costs amounts to US\$1,280,000. The summary of these new projects is shown in the table below.

Province	District	Project	Sector	Expected Outputs
Panjsher	Rukha	Construction of Murshtan clinic	Health	1 clinic building
Samangan	Aibak	Construction of Road, Bridge, Culverts	Transport	1.5km of road 6m of bridge 6 culverts
Parwan	Jabal Suraj	Construction of 16-classroom school	Education	1 school building
Laghman	Center	Construction of surrounding wall and government building facilities	Gov. Building	Guard house, storage, parking facilities, surrounding wall
	Center	Construction of clinic of surrounding wall and water network	Health/Water Supply	290m of surrounding wall 1 Latrine, 1 water supply network
Kabul	Center	Biogas pilot project	Livelihood	
	Center	Provision of road levelling equipments	Transport	Levelling 4km of road
	Daarulaman	Construction of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Admin. Building of MRRD	Gov. Building	1 building
	Daarulaman	Construction of 4 <sup>th</sup> Admin. building of MRRD	Gov. Building	1 building
	Daarulaman	Construction of 5 <sup>th</sup> Admin. building of MRRD	Gov. Building	1 building
	Dah Sabz-Khas	Construction of Protection wall	Irrigation	449 m of protection wall
Wardak	Chak	Construction of bore-hole wells	Water Supply	2 wells
Ghazni	Center	Construction of warehouse and water supply network in RRD building	Gov. Building	1 Storage building, 1 water supply network
Heart	Center	Construction of Admin. Building of RRD office	Gov. Building	1 building
Kandarhar	Shorabk	Construction of Shorabak School	Education	1 school building
Samangan	Rooy du aab	Construction of 8-classroom school	Education	1 school building
Takhar	Namak Ab	Construction of Retaining wall	Irrigation	1076 m of retaining wall



### ***Capacity Building***

The activities under the capacity development component were mainly devoted to assist MRRD in establishing new functions, such as Programme Management Office (PMO) and Technical Support Unit (TSU) and developing a MRRD's policy framework. NABDP provided technical advice for MRRD to design the functional structures of PMO. NABDP also developed concepts for the establishment of TSU at regional level in collaboration with the office of MRRD Deputy Minister for Programmes and other relevant offices.

MRRD began its strategic planning process to review the overall organizational visions and strategies established during the transitional government period and redefine the MRRD mandates and strategies through wide consultation. NABDP National Advisors were assigned to lead the strategic planning working groups and providing their inputs to advance the process.

NABDP plans to resume its support for the training on English literacy and computer skills for the MRRD's provincial offices. In the third quarter, the training courses will begin in Herat and Saripul provinces.

### ***Regional Economic Development***

The overall concepts for the regional economic development have been developed. The terms of reference for international consultants to lead the regional development assessments were prepared. The recruitment process for these consultants is in progress.

NABDP also prepared a proposal for the regional economic development activities in four regions: North (Mazar-e-sharif and its neighboring provinces), Central (Bamyan and its neighboring provinces), East (Nangahar and its neighboring provinces) and South (Kandahar and its neighboring provinces) and submitted it to the Japanese government through UNDP. As part of its support for "Regional Development for Sustainable Peace" Project, the government of Japan will provide \$3.4 million for NABDP to undertake the economic development assessment and planning exercise at regional level.

### ***Programme Management***

NABDP focused on establishing the programme management structures and functions under Phase II. New organizational structures of the programme management office and the terms of reference for each division/unit were determined in consultation with MRRD. In accordance with new office structures, the recruitment exercise for over 60 posts, both in Kabul and provinces, was undertaken, and the most of the national vacancies were filled. The recruitment process for the key international positions is currently in progress.

The programme budget is also restructured in line with the three programme components and other NABDP-administrated projects. All expenditures incurred after January 2005 will be re-posed against the new budget lines. This will help the programme to streamline the financial reporting on different components and projects.



## **USAID and UNHCR Water and Sanitation Projects**

Under USAID-supported rural water and sanitation projects, 1,199 water points (93.2% of the planned target) and 3,555 latrines (85% of the planned target) were constructed by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter. Rehabilitation and/or construction of piped schemes are also in progress in Kunar, Nooristan and Kandahar. Over 166,000 people have received hygiene awareness training.

The UNHCR-supported water and sanitation projects in 18 out of 26 provinces were all completed by the end of June. Under these projects, 957 water points and 1,398 latrines were constructed. Also, over 23,825 families in 26 provinces received hygiene awareness training. Because the current UNHCR agreement was expired at the end of June, all on-going project activities have stopped. The MRRD Water & Sanitation Department will confirm how many wells and latrines were not completed by 30 June. The fee for the implementing contractors will be deducted according to the numbers of uncompleted wells and latrines.

## **Support for MRRD Reintegration Unit**

UNHCR has been supporting the Reintegration Unit in MRRD through NABDP. The Unit continues to play a coordination role in mainstreaming reintegration issues of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in the activities of all MRRD national development programmes and strengthening collaboration with other ministries. The Unit regularly participates in inter-ministerial working group meetings and MRRD programme coordination meetings and provide information on refugees and returnees to the group members.

The Unit also has been working with other partner ministries and international partners, such as the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), UNAMA, UNHCR and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) to coordinate reintegration activities.

In April, MoRR, MRRD, and UNHCR, municipal authorities in the North-West Region, and other government delegates formed the Return Commission Working Group (RCWG) and conducted a field mission to Pakistan. The purpose of the mission is to facilitate the return of refugees in Pakistan through providing information on recent developments in their homeland and the resettlement package. The mission also examined major constraints faced by the refugees on their return to Afghanistan. The Reintegration Unit participated in the mission on behalf of MRRD and assisted the RCWG in drawing up a proposal to the government on the promotion of the return of refugees based on the findings of the mission.

## **Livelihood and National Surveillance System (NSS)**

In the second quarter of 2005, NSS entered its second three-year phase of the program. The programme is now an independent national programme separated from NABDP. A final report has been prepared and will be submitted to UNDP shortly.



## **UNOPS-DEX Projects**

### ***Recovery Support Project***

NABDP-UNOPS Recovery Support Project comprises of two separate components: Rural Rehabilitation Programme and Winterization.

By the end of the second quarter, most of the main activities of the project were completed. The process of project closing will start soon.

### ***USAID Provincial Reconstruction Team (USAID-PRT) Project***

Under USAID-PRT, over 150 rural infrastructure sub-projects were implemented in the second quarter. These projects include: agriculture extension services, transportation (roads, bridges and aviation), construction of schools, clinics, government buildings, irrigation facilities and water points, private sector promotion and capacity development/training activities. In the second quarter, more than 15 of these projects were completed.

### ***New Zealand PRT (NZ-PRT) Immediate Recovery Support Project***

The location of the first bridge has been determined to be Shahrstan in consultation with New Zealand PRT. The site survey was conducted and engineering design and bill of quantities were drawn up for the Shahrstan Bridge. The bidding process was also completed. Because of enormous amount of melt-water from unprecedented snow last year, the water levels in the rivers have been highest ever, which prevents access to many project sites. During the second quarter, access to Shahrstan remained completely blocked. The UNOPS team has been waiting for the river water to recede in order to start the construction at site in a safer environment.

A meeting was held in Bamyan between NZAID and UNOPS representatives to discuss the implementation process. It is decided that UNOPS is responsible for identifying potential locations for the remaining three bridges, whose construction materials have recently been delivered to the UNOPS Bamyan office. It was also agreed that UNOPS will identify roads to be reconstructed in order to link Bamyan city with neighboring provinces.

The location of one of the bridges has already been selected and the UNOPS team in Bamyan is compiling the data to develop a design of the bridge. Locations for the other two bridges were also identified, but further work had to be suspended due to floods in the Central highlands. When the floods have receded and the water level comes back to normal, a site survey and other related engineering activities will begin.

### ***Shamalan Canal Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project***

As part of additional repair work of the Old Shamalan Canal, de-silting of 15 km of the canal, filling of two sections of the canal embankments were completed. Construction of culverts, a bridge and water drainage structures along the canal were completed. Repair work for the superstructure of the canal is in progress. Enhancement of the canal embankment with gabion slope protection is also in progress;

For capacity building of the staff from Helmand Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA), training equipment and other materials was procured and delivered to the training sites and training instructors were also identified. The training for 48 HAVA staff will start in July and August.

## CHALLENGES

During the second quarter, several issues are identified as challenges. NABPD will focus on taking necessary measures to tackle these issues during the coming months.

- Finalization of the Programme Document has been delayed because additional revisions were necessary to accommodate new development of the various development initiatives, such as Disarmament of Illegal Armed Group (DIAG), Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP) for poppy-growing areas and reintegration of refugees and IDPs. NABPD will hire short-term consultants to refine the document, articulating synergies of these initiatives and strategies to integrate these initiative in the overall framework of NABDP.
- Funding for Phase II has not been fully secured yet. In particular, NABDP has been experiencing a serious shortage of the fund for the Immediate Recovery component. NABDP has been engaging in a consultation with its development partners who have shown their interest and hope to reach an agreement as quickly as possible. NABDP will also seek assistance from UNDP to promote resource mobilization, identifying new partners.
- All water & sanitation projects funded with the UNHCR's contribution in 2004 should be closed as soon as possible because the agreement between UNCHR and UNDP/NABDP in 2004 has expired. Field monitoring for the projects to verify the number of the completed wells and latrines was separately undertaken by UNHCR Regional Offices, MRRD's provincial offices, and MRRD's Monitoring & Evaluation Department. However, the numbers reported by these offices differ in some provinces and the Water & Sanitation Department cannot confirm the status of the project completion. MRRD decided to dispatch a new team to verify the completion rate of the projects in such provinces, but it may cause a delay in closing the project.
- Although improvement was made for reporting on UNOPS-DEX projects, more frequent consultation among UNDP, UNOPS and NABDP is necessary to make a joint decision on the management of the UNOPS-NABDP Projects. Regular meetings among the three should be convened in the next quarter.

## FINANCE

The expenditures made during the second quarter 2005 (1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2005) are as follows:

Description	Expenditure Q1	Expenditure Q2	Total
Support to MRRD	601,364	476,667	1,078,031
Capacity Building MRRD	110,300	63,599	173,900
Senior Woman's Leadership Programme	34,157	80	34,237
UNHCR Reintegration	5,514	6,847	12,361
UNHCR Water Supply	288,890	294,924	583,814
USAID Water Supply	466,664	1,457,911	1,924,575
- Training	-	333	333
Convert	381,447	11,719	393,165
	<b>1,888,336</b>	<b>2,312,080</b>	<b>4,200,416</b>

## CONCLUSION

During the second quarter of 2005, NABDP focused on establishing the programme management structures and functions under the new structure of Phase II. Although the process for staff recruitment and office restructuring is still on-going, the overall programme management functions has been established. The main task for the next quarter is to strengthen the functions of each unit by setting activity goals and work plans and streamlining the procedures of programme management.

NABDP is now seen as a major vehicle to advance other development initiatives, such as DIAG and ALP. This is a great opportunity for NABDP as well as MRRD. To fulfil its responsibility in those new programmes, NABDP needs to build its additional capacity in a short period of time. NABDP will make every effort to expand its functions and contribute to these projects under a framework of integrated rural development.

In the next quarter, NABDP will aim at developing detailed concepts of the implementation strategies in each component and speeding up the implementation of activities to a full extent.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions or enquiries with regards to this report, please feel free to contact any of the people listed below.

Mr. Soroush Javadi  
Programme Manager  
NABDP/MRRD  
Phone Number: 070-222-112  
E-mail: soroush.javadi@mrrd.org

Ms. Mizuho Yokoi  
Reporting & Monitoring Advisor  
NABDP/MRRD  
Phone number: 070-299-225  
E-mail: mizuho.yokoi@undp.org

Mr. Massoom Farhad  
Programme Officer  
UNDP Afghanistan  
Phone Number: 070-295-486  
E-mail: massoom.farhad@undp.org